



RECEIVED BY THE EDITOR.  
By mail of the 10th Sept. 1897.  
GENERAL ORDER, No. 3.

1. The camp of the 10th Sept. 1897, at Bristol, on the 10th Sept. 1897, will be known as "Camp Church."

2. The following regulations, regulations, and hours of service, are hereby established for the government of the camp, and shall be strictly observed by all the troops.

3. Hours of Service on Thursday the 11th Sept. 1897.

4. Hours of Service on Friday the 12th Sept. 1897.

5. Hours of Service on Saturday the 13th Sept. 1897.

6. Hours of Service on Sunday the 14th Sept. 1897.

7. Hours of Service on Monday the 15th Sept. 1897.

8. Hours of Service on Tuesday the 16th Sept. 1897.

9. Hours of Service on Wednesday the 17th Sept. 1897.

10. Hours of Service on Thursday the 18th Sept. 1897.

11. Hours of Service on Friday the 19th Sept. 1897.

12. Hours of Service on Saturday the 20th Sept. 1897.

13. Hours of Service on Sunday the 21st Sept. 1897.

14. Hours of Service on Monday the 22nd Sept. 1897.

15. Hours of Service on Tuesday the 23rd Sept. 1897.

16. Hours of Service on Wednesday the 24th Sept. 1897.

17. Hours of Service on Thursday the 25th Sept. 1897.

18. Hours of Service on Friday the 26th Sept. 1897.

19. Hours of Service on Saturday the 27th Sept. 1897.

20. Hours of Service on Sunday the 28th Sept. 1897.

21. Hours of Service on Monday the 29th Sept. 1897.

22. Hours of Service on Tuesday the 30th Sept. 1897.

23. Hours of Service on Wednesday the 1st Oct. 1897.

24. Hours of Service on Thursday the 2nd Oct. 1897.

25. Hours of Service on Friday the 3rd Oct. 1897.

26. Hours of Service on Saturday the 4th Oct. 1897.

27. Hours of Service on Sunday the 5th Oct. 1897.

28. Hours of Service on Monday the 6th Oct. 1897.

29. Hours of Service on Tuesday the 7th Oct. 1897.

30. Hours of Service on Wednesday the 8th Oct. 1897.

31. Hours of Service on Thursday the 9th Oct. 1897.

32. Hours of Service on Friday the 10th Oct. 1897.

33. Hours of Service on Saturday the 11th Oct. 1897.

34. Hours of Service on Sunday the 12th Oct. 1897.

35. Hours of Service on Monday the 13th Oct. 1897.

36. Hours of Service on Tuesday the 14th Oct. 1897.

37. Hours of Service on Wednesday the 15th Oct. 1897.

38. Hours of Service on Thursday the 16th Oct. 1897.

39. Hours of Service on Friday the 17th Oct. 1897.

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46. Hours of Service on Friday the 24th Oct. 1897.

47. Hours of Service on Saturday the 25th Oct. 1897.

48. Hours of Service on Sunday the 26th Oct. 1897.

49. Hours of Service on Monday the 27th Oct. 1897.

50. Hours of Service on Tuesday the 28th Oct. 1897.

51. Hours of Service on Wednesday the 29th Oct. 1897.

52. Hours of Service on Thursday the 30th Oct. 1897.

53. Hours of Service on Friday the 31st Oct. 1897.

54. Hours of Service on Saturday the 1st Nov. 1897.

55. Hours of Service on Sunday the 2nd Nov. 1897.

Letter From Minnesota.

St. Cloud, Minn., Sept. 6, 1897.

Editor of the Daily News.

The scenery of the upper Mississippi after reaching the Minnesota line, is grand and beautiful beyond description. The towering cliffs rival the famed palisades of the Hudson, and clothed in the rich deep green of summer, or the varying hues of Autumn, they present a constant moving panorama of loveliness. Then the water of the river loses its muddy character, and becomes limpid and pure as that of a trout-brook, disclosing the shell and pebble beauties of the bed, and introducing clearly the shifting scenery of boat and shore. Above St. Paul and the mouth of the Minnesota, the mighty Father of Waters loses its imperial dignity. Though still three hundred miles below its source, it has become a common-place affair. The bluffs are low, the channel shallow, and much impeded by rapids and falls. The white of the steamer is no longer heard, but in its stead the buzz of the saw, and the hum of a mill revolving mill-stones.

No tourist dreams of leaving the State without a visit to the cascade of Minnehaha. It is situated three miles south of Minneapolis, and reached by carriage, or by trains almost every hour, both from that city and St. Paul. A hotel, of the modern sort, stands on the roadside near the falls, and a winding, slippery path leads you down the bluff a hundred feet. You clamber down, holding on by roots and branches, in imminent danger of a personal "fall" from rolling stones, and sliding earth, but you are cheered by a gleam of the waters through the quivering leaves, by the harmonies of its subdued thunder sounding in your ears. You reach a bridge, enough dilapidated to be in keeping with the surroundings, and stand with the entrance steaming down before you, its spray reaching your brow, and its troops of dancing rainbows wreathing themselves in hues of prismatic splendor around, above, beyond you. The little crystal spring-stream flings itself down a precipice fifty feet high, the face of which is hollowed out, forming a rotunda, round which the venturesome walk and have a view, as at Niagara, from within. The sides of this cavity are composed of variegated sandstone, and the waters dashed into snowy foam by their leap, flow gracefully down, like the folds of a stainless billiard cloth, softening but not hiding the rich beauties beneath. This is Minnehaha—tumbling water—most appropriate of names, most beautiful of cascades, treasured in Legend, glorified in Romance, enshrouded in Poetry for ever more. Niagara may assert her superiority in the roar of a thousand thunders, but the may smile and sliver away from these, there were few, even of the expected classes, who had not already received the executive pardon. Most of the governors and big game hunters had asked it and it had been granted; and, though scarcely any act of Mr. Johnson in favor of rebels would have excited surprise, even he stopped short of so great an insult to the people as to include in his grant those who held the highest places in the usurpation.

It is approached, however, that in his intention he includes the restoration of all these pardoned persons to their former political privileges in direct opposition to a clause in the reconstruction act which excludes from these privileges on the mere ground of executive pardon. Such an attempt on his part could have no other purpose than to impede the progress of Congressional reconstruction and renew in its most violent form, the contest between Congress and himself. The terms of the pardon appear to follow the idea that full reconciliation would imply pardon, and the cabinet are said to have encouraged this view of its consequences. The effect of action on this view of the matter by the distant chieftains would be, to continue the Southern States without representation in Congress, at the body would undoubtedly refuse to admit members elected under such a palpable violation of its own law.

The purpose of the proclamation seems also to include the inauguration of the military government, as a species of the unnecessary and dangerous character of military rule in time of peace. Whatever further action the President has in view, if any, must soon be developed, for he has a short time remains before the re-inauguration of Congress, when any act in violation of law will be checked and further proceedings in the same direction prevented. The probability is also increased that a movement for his impeachment will be inaugurated, as his proclamation will be regarded as his proclamation of the full adjournment have carried many of the opponents of that measure to regard it as a favorably than a few months ago. There is as such an act as would be necessary to remove a dangerous man from the head of the government.

Washington News.

A Washington special says there is great opposition to Cabinet changes; that for the removal of Sewell is strongest. Gen. Sewell is said to be a man with the President and that he was not a candidate for the war office, and urged the retention of Mr. Sewell.

Gen. Lee says that the War Department is not in favor of the removal of Mr. Sewell, and that he is not a candidate for the war office, and urged the retention of Mr. Sewell.

The President has received a letter from New York, unanimously signed by colored people, urging Gen. Douglas as successor to Gen. Howard.

A convention of the colored people in St. Louis has elected a committee to visit the President, and to urge the removal of Mr. Sewell.

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Local News Items.

YACHTING.—There is a class of boys rambling over the city who are supported by no one knows how, who neither work nor go to school, and spend their time principally in prowling about the wharves or on the outskirts of fruit gardens, robbing the latter at every opportunity. They, or a delegation of them, may be seen at almost any hour of the day swinging upon the loose embolage of the dismantled bark Gen. lying at the Perry Mill Wharf. Occasionally one of them is detected and punished for some act of theft, though scores of them who are guilty go undetected and unpunished.

We contend that it is the duty of the City authorities to look after these boys—to instruct the police to arrest and bring before the Court every boy found loitering or hanging about during school hours, without employment. If there is no ordinance to meet the case, let one be made. A vast deal of inquiry may thus be slipped in the bud, and many a boy saved from a life of crime and degradation.

A tenant law well enforced is one of our needs both for the present security of property and the future good character of a multitude of young people who are growing up in ignorance and will, in future years, constitute the dangerous class in the community. Many children are constantly out of school through the negligence of parents. These are properly the city's wards, and should be looked after. If those who are by nature's law responsible for their neglect their charge, the law of society imposes the guardianship upon the municipal authorities.

The City Prisoner.—In former years the city of Newport has been done by contract at some of the different offices in the city, the proprietor of which has been known as the "City Prisoner." Last year the policy was changed, and the work required was prepared at the different establishments as convenience or economy might dictate. The wisdom of this plan is apparent in the fact that it has resulted in a decrease of the expenses of this department, and given satisfaction to all the parties concerned. As no one has now the monopoly of this business, the work is done at fair prices and in good style. There is no more propriety of having a city prisoner than a city carpenter and we are glad the office has been discontinued.

A Case.—The estate of Mr. F. J. Nichols' visit to Newport, in behalf of Henry Giles, now prostrated by paralysis and exceedingly poor, and whose case was more fully stated in this paper last Saturday, has resulted, so far, in the sum of \$138 being raised for his relief by his Unitarian friends. Other societies and friends have yet to be heard from, and we respectfully invite all such to send their contributions to the Rev. Charles T. Brooks, who has kindly consented to receive them. A more meritorious case can hardly be presented to the consideration of the humane and benevolent.

Excursion.—The readers of the News will see by the advertisement of the O. C. & N. Railroad that arrangements are made for the accommodation of all who wish to visit the camp at Bristol Ferry on Thursday and Friday. Many of our citizens will doubtless avail themselves of this privilege and go up on the special train which will leave here at 10 o'clock, a. m.

Personal.—Wm. G. Peckham Jr., of this city, who recently graduated at Harvard, sailed in the *Granada* on Saturday last for Hamburg. He will proceed from that city to Heidelberg where he proposes to spend two years of three years, in the further prosecution of his studies.

The Cretan Campaign.—The proceeds of the Amateur Concert for the benefit of the Cretans was five hundred and twenty dollars.

[For the Daily News.]

The President's Proclamation.

The President's Proclamation reads well, but it is like all his other proclamations, false and hollow in meaning. It will do more harm than good. A proclamation from the President, over a year ago, condemning the murders done in Memphis and New Orleans, and recommending a prompt trial and hanging in justice of the murderers, would have been well received by the people. But the people, by this time, fully understand the President. His words are like sounding brass and his meaning is "My Policy," which puts down such men as Secretary Stanton, Sheridan and Sickles, and puts up such men as Major Munroe, Gen. Wells and many other advisers and abettors of rebellion.

Do not.

New Publications.

The Public Spirit.—We have received from the publisher Mr. Lett and Knicker of Troy, N. Y., the September number of this magazine, one of the best and most valuable in the world. This number contains, with other valuable matter, an interesting sketch of the life of Gen. Butler. The magazine is circulated gratuitously, but those who wish to receive it regularly must pay \$1.50 a year, which is a very low price considering the amount of reading matter which it contains.

Oliver Oakes' Boys and Girls Magazine is a most interesting and good thing for the class of children, and will be a pleasure to the fathers and mothers as well as pleased with it as the boys and girls.

For Examination.—The exhibition of paintings, which was opened to the public during the recent fair in Providence will be continued for two or three weeks. It contains many valuable specimens from the best artists and is well worthy of a visit.

Fodder was on Monday declared auctioned to Boston by the votes of the citizens of both places a decided majority in a very tight vote favoring the proposition. By this action Boston gains thirty thousand more population, and becomes the fourth city in the Union, instead of the sixth, as formerly.

The Howland Will Case.

In the United States District Court at Boston, Monday, Mr. Elliot, in opening for the defence, presented some interesting items in the history of the Howland family. Miss Howland was born in 1807 and died 1865. She was sister of the wife of Mr. Mott Robinson, who were the daughters and only children of Gideon Howland. The other facts in regard to the business was stated on Friday.

In 1817, when Gideon died, his property, amounting to \$950,000, went to his two daughters. In 1833 Isaac Howland, Jr., died, leaving \$218,000, one half of which went to Miss Howland. From 1833 to 1865 Mr. Mandell had charge of this property, and it is increased to \$1,870,000 in March 1861, and in July, at her death, it was \$3,245,029. The complainant's father died in 1845, leaving six millions, which was left directly and in trust to his daughter, the plaintiff, except about \$31,000. The complainant was born in 1821, and lived most of her time with Miss Howland, till 1862. During her life, Miss Howland made several wills disposing of her estate.

In 1836 or 1837, after the death of Isaac Howland, the first was made. Soon after the death of her father in 1817, another was executed. In 1836 another, and a codicil to it in 1851. In the first will when her estate was comparatively small, the income was divided between her sister and the complainant. In the other wills prior to 1870, one third was given to the complainant, one third to her mother and one third to charities. In 1870 another will was made, which with a codicil executed at the same time, was signed in 1877. These wills are all testified to by Char. R. Tucker, President of the Merchant's Bank, New Bedford. The will of 1836 was destroyed in his presence by Miss Howland, that of 1847 by Mr. Tucker at her request, and he retained the will of 1850 and codicil till the execution of the will of 1877, which was kept by him till 1865 or 1866, the other being given back to her. In none of these wills was the complainant the sole recipient of her property, although in reply and kindly remembered in all of them. In 1862, on June 11th, a will wholly written by the complainant and disposing to her the whole estate was signed by Miss Howland. Upon this will and an alleged verbal contract said to have been made about two years before, the complainant founds her bill in this case. In September, 1863, another will was made by Miss Howland. This is her last will and testament, of which Thomas Mandell is executor, and which has been admitted to probate by the Supreme Court of the State. By the provisions of this will about one half of the estate, \$1,012,100, is given in legacies ranging from \$200 to \$200,000, among relatives and friends and members of her household, and for charities, ble and educational purposes. The income of the other half, being about \$1,182,120, is given to this complainant for life, and upon her death the principal goes to the heirs of complainant's great grandfather, Gideon Howland, taking by right of representation, the complainant's children, if she have any, representing one full share. A codicil was made in November in 1861, revoking a bequest to complainant's father, and distributing the legacy to others.

This codicil reaffirmed the will of Sept. 1833. Upon the death of Miss Howland in July, 1865, this will and codicil was offered for probate by Thomas Mandell, the executor named therein. The complainant appeared and objected to its probate, but after hearing, it was admitted. From this decree an appeal was taken upon the ground that the will was not duly executed; that the testatrix was not of sound mind and memory; and that it had been obtained under undue influence, but containing no suggestion of any contract or agreement of understanding by the complainant with the deceased respecting the disposition of the estate. This appeal was not prosecuted, and the judgment of the first Court affirmed. The complainant now claims a present right to the whole estate, and prays that the executor and the trustees named in the will shall be declared to hold the whole estate for her sole use and benefit.

The Common Council of Zanesville, Ohio, have adopted an ordinance prohibiting the sounding of steam whistles within the corporation limits under a penalty of not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each infraction of the law. Steamboats and railroads in cases of danger to life or property are, however, exempted from such penalty, which is chiefly aimed at the needless prolonged whistles indulged in by factories and foundries, and the sportive experiments in steam conversation practiced between engineers on locomotives and steamers for their own amusement.

It is a singular fact that not a few persons firmly believe that J. Wilkes Booth still lives, that he is hidden in Washington, disguised as a leger, till the assassin was disposed of, or in some such way eluded detection, and has repeatedly been seen since. The editor of a Buffalo paper has lately been made a convert to this belief, although he acknowledges that previously he rejected the idea.

Gen. E. T. Cooke, Secretary of the U. S. Legation at Santiago, Chile, died in that city on the 6th of August, after a lingering illness, brought about by his protracted confinement in the dungeons of Richmond. His funeral was attended by a large concourse of people, consisting of members of the Government and prominent private citizens of all classes.

The Montreal Post of Aug. 21 says that Dr. James Dunlop, while exploring the headwaters of the Yellowstone, discovered a salt water lake, covering about forty acres; meat thrown in was boiled in less than forty minutes. The water contains a large percentage of lime, the crude material from which borax is manufactured.

Among the items of expenditure for the city government of New York are feather dusters for which the sum of \$330 was paid. How much they were worth is another matter.

Interesting Notes.

In examining the corner-stone of St. John's Church, on North Main street, Providence, from the place where it was quietly laid for fifty-seven years, a copper plate was found contained in a niche in the stone and closely sealed up with wax. Upon the plate was the following inscription, viz:

"King's Church was built on this spot A. D. 1723."

It received the name of St. John's Church by act of Incorporation A. D. 1791.

By unanimous consent of the congregation it was demolished April, 1810.

The corner-stone of this edifice was laid with appropriate ceremony, by the Rev. Nathan B. Hackett, pastor of said Congregation. Then follow the names of the other persons concerned as building committee on the 6th day of June, 1810 in the 31 year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JAMES MADISON, President.

This copper plate, with another properly inscribed in reference to the present improvement of the church, will be placed in the new corner-stone, to be placed in the transept now in course of erection. Quite extensive additions to the edifice are being made, the result of which will be to add about forty pews. The extension is in the nature of a transept, giving the church a semi-circular plan. The chapel is also being enlarged, the increased accommodations being very much required.

The Herald says:—While examining the progress of the work, yesterday, we found another curious relic which is well deserving of mention. It is a stone inserted in the wall, upon which is the following simple inscription:—

G. B. 1723.

These letters are the initials of the name of Gabriel Burton, the first Churchwarden in Providence, and one of the original founders of St. John's Church. He was a Huguenot, and after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, it is said that he fled from France to avoid the persecution of the Protestants. Subsequently coming to this country, he went first to Salem, but not liking the ways of the Puritans, he came to this city. He held services after the Episcopal form in his own house, under the direction of a minister of that faith. So active was he in the organization of the first Church, then known as King's Church, and so much were his services appreciated by his associates, that this stone, with his initials above inscribed upon it, was placed in the original edifice, and on the destruction of that, was placed in the present building. In 1810, at the time St. John's Church was built, an old citizen of this city, Cooley by name, and a stone-cutter by occupation, was employed to cut the figures "1723" in the stone. For this service the records state that he was paid the large consideration of eight cents. Of course these relics will be preserved with pious care by the present building committee of the church, and will receive a safe and permanent resting place.

The





